

From Our Own Correspondent.

the Resolute as a memorial of what is termed "a most noble act of international courtesy." The picture will include portraits of the various members of the Royal family, and of Capt. Harcourt and the American officers who accompanied him. Pauch has an engraving representing the presentation, headed "Britannia—'and J. Nathan—Mother and child doing well.' Jonathan is in the act of handing over the Resolute to Britannia, while Punch sits him on the back, and exclaims: 'That's a good boy! His heart's in the right place.' Britannia greets Jonathan 'a merry Christmas and many happy new years.'

Barnum is in London as the agent of Cordella Howard. This being the season of panomnie there is little chance of his securing an engagement for her before March. He is said to be in low spirits and had been ill. Even Tom Thumb, who is chattering here on his own account, suffers peculiarly from Barnum's book. The English are a matter-of-fact people, and what the Americans laugh at as an amusing "humbug," they seriously denounce as a "vile imposition." Hence the press here denounce Barnum and Tom Thumb in the same breath. *The Standard*, in its Saturday issue, speaking of the latter, says: "Barnum's Confessions have certainly opened the eyes of the public, and none but the idle and foolish will now be likely to accept the 'Generals' leaves. If they want to see sights there are plenty in this large city, and they will find them if they want to get their eyes yielded." Poor Barnum! He "went like a rocket," but his indiscreet book and his crazy clock speculations brought him "down like the stick."

London is dull at present, as the aristocracy are weary of town and do not return until Parliament meets in February. John Christmas Holiday however, are unusually gay, and the theaters are nightly thronged with eager admirers of the annual pantomimes. You may look for a large emigration of the better class of English farmers early in the Spring. The increased war-taxes cause the industrious middle classes, with large families, to turn envious eyes to that country where labor is high and land cheap. The simple announcement that Kansas was a Free State would add largely to that emigration and anxious desire.

ALEXIS.

NORTHERN REVOLUTIONARY CONSTITUTION.

EVENING SESSION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857.

The Convention assembled at 7 o'clock, at Bradley Hall, which was crowded to excess.

Gen. Higginson read letters from Mr. G. R. Russell and Joshua R. Giddings.

MR. STEPHEN FOSTER was the first speaker. He rose, he said, to make a few remarks on the two questions which were prominent before us. First, Whether it is desirable to dissolve the Union? and, secondly, What are the best means by which we can accomplish this object? He said there was nastily more Disunion feeling than Disunion knowledge. The men by whom this revolution could be accomplished were not here—you could not get them here—but if you could show them how to act they would soon testify to their political faith. Very few men, he said, do not admit the necessity of revolution; in fact, a man must be either a fool or a knave not to admit it [laughter]. But for if ever there was cause for revolution, since Adam, we had it in our country. We have some millions of men rights, property, political and social privileges.

Fellow-men, read the Bible—to educate them is a forbidden road. And yet we are falling down on our hypocritical knees of every seventh day and thanking God we are not like other people! We affiliate with men who are clothed by selling mothers and little children, buy Bibles with the price of human blood! The speaker thought the only truth in their prayers was that, they were not like other people; for, thank God, no other people were so hypocritical and so vile [Laughter].

Under these circumstances I do not say not pay too high a price for the Union. The highest price man can give for anything is sacrifice of honor and duty—property is nothing in comparison—and these we surrender for Union. It is our theory that Government was instituted for the benefit of all; that all men have a right to participate in the Government; that the protection of the weak is its object; but what is our practice? Four millions of our countrymen have no rights—are known to the Government only as property—how, then can we support such a system without a sacrifice of honor and duty? For a moment he sought in vain for some way for a man to criticize the Government, by voting, without selling his honor and trampling upon solemnly on his principles—false to all his cherished theories. The Government—put what construction on the Constitution you may—is an instrument of oppression, and those who uphold it are guilty of keeping the slave in bondage. The Republicans are as guilty as the Southern Democrats. Fremont pledged himself to uphold Slavery during four years, if elected. His followers, therefore, endorsed that Institution, where it already exists by the law of the oppressor.

He thought the resolutions sectional; he was National man and a Democrat, and against all geographical distinctions, and against all geographical discrimination. To organize the North, and to prevent a geographical separation impossible; we wanted a separation, but a revolution—to dethrone the tyrants of South Carolina and Massachusetts; for he was as willing to be in political union with the slave-beebers of Virginia as with the slave-entrenchers of Massachusetts. He wanted a moral dissolution; a union with the slaves against the masters, to dethrone the tyrants, with the sword of the spirit if possible, but with the bayonet if necessary. We want honest, consistent men; he preferred a sincere devil to a hypocritical Christian. He wished to induce the people to dissolve the political union with the slaveholders, and make a new one with the free States outside of the present Constitution and Union—a party whose candidates shall be policy judged, in the event of their election, to discontinue Federal aid to the South, to leave the Constitution, and to make their respective States free and independent communities.

It was our duty to discover some plan to accomplish our object by the ballot-box, without dishonor and without upholding the present Constitution. He was in favor of cutting the cord which binds the State of Massachusetts to the tug of Union, and then sailing northward, instead of to the region of the taskmaster. He proposed the organization of a political party outside of the Constitution and Union, whose candidates, if elected, would be pledged to administer the State Government without recognizing the Federal Government and Constitution. You will thus observe the true verdict of the Northern mind. The speaker endeavored on the advantages of this novel scheme, and concluded by reading five resolutions embodying his ideas.

The fifth resolution is in these words:

Resolved, That this Convention recommends as the first step toward the accomplishment of this object, the organization of a political party outside of the present Constitution and Union—a party whose candidates shall be policy judged, in the event of their election, to discontinue Federal aid to the South, to leave the Constitution, and to make their respective States free and independent communities.

WENDELL PHILLIPS then took the platform and was received with loud applause. We are essentially two nations, said he, and it is always wise to have that in form which we have in essence. All change is evil. Judging the North and the South by the latest test, its press, no man could deny that we were two nations. Mark the whole tone of the Southern press in regard to the Sumner outrage, and where could they find in the literature of France or England such language toward the rival nation, even when those two peoples were at the widest point of division? Even when they thought

— In what had the North ever been successful? They were defeated on the Missouri question, on

BRECKINRIDGE, who was sitting at the North, that it is time some one should speak, let those creatures have a glimpse at the real animal, and see how the South will like his looks. I once heard of a very honest, sober and excellent sort of a man, who was unusually quiet, curled up or body-slumped as he sat down, and whose face was so pale, eyes were shut, lips thin, nose straight, hair black, and beard white; besides, feeble-bodied and ugly to look upon. Moreover, she beat the children, starved them, and would not allow them even attend school or go to go to work. I brought up the girl in loose ways. Whenever the good man ventured to remonstrate a little, and took the part of one of his own children, the trimmings, who came of no good stock herself, but had an "equivocal generation," called him an Abolitionist," and with a grizzly oath told him he was "not fit company for a lady of her standing;" and if he found fault with her standing and character she would leave his bed and board forever, and let his old house fall about his ears for Scripture. "Wasn't there Jezabel in the Old Testament, and the strange woman who turned the heart of Solomon, and his head too? did not the book of Proverbs speak of just such a woman as she was?" spoken in a tone which seemed to imply that she was a wicked woman, was in her side. So the shrew raised her broom-stick and beat the poor benighted husband till he apologized as humbly as any Republican Member of Congress in 1846 or '57. He'd not intend to interfere with her beating his sons or prostrating his wife; he thought they'd become used to it. The Bible was Sodom and Gomorrah; he begged—"she would never leave his house." She "might beat him—he was non-resistant; but he hoped she would not strike too hard, for it really hurt his feelings."

So it went on till the house became a nuisance to the neighborhood, and the afflicted husband was every day becoming more and more cowardly mean. But, one day, he made up his mind to make a row or spoil a home, and with his ox-whip in his hand, thus addressed the shrew:—"Madam, I shall treat you gently for your wickedness is partly my fault, but I am over and over last to-day. However, I'll become more severe on your next offence. And that forever, with the little bundle of property you brought into it. I shall take the children. Take five minutes to make up your mind. Go or stay, just as you like."

To the amazement of the man she fell down at his feet, weeping bitterly, and lifted him up, actually began to drag him to the house in order. She treated him with respect and the children with considerable tenderness, and for many years they lived together with about as much welfare as man and wife commonly enjoy.

I am glad to hear that the friends of the North, and the friends of the Union are in the rear of some of our Republican Members of Congress will do them no harm. But I do not myself desire a dissolution of the Union just now. Here is the reason: The North is seventeen millions strong; and the South contains ten millions, whereof four millions are colored men and six million whites. Now, I don't think it quite right for the powerful North to back out of the Union, and leave the four million "poor whites" and the four million slaves to their present condition, with the ghastly consequences which are sure to follow. Men talk a great deal about the compromise, and say nothing, but forget that which contains the Ambiguous " rendition clause," has also these plain words: "The United States shall guarantee a republican form of government to every State in the Union.—Art. I, sec. 4. I quote from memory. You can find it if you please." I don't think that obligation better than I discovered the Union. I don't think it would have been quite fair for strong-minded Moses to stop in Midian keeping his sheep and junketing with his neighbors. No. "So the Lord said to him, Down into Egypt with you; meet Pharaoh's footmen, and say unto him, I beseech thee to give me my people. It is not right to have your own slave's alive, but your brethren also, with their wives and little ones." Why, even that benighted husband in the story had too much stuff to desert his wife and his position, but enough to leave his children behind him; so the North must by those four millions of slaves, and those four millions of "poor whites"; we must bring the mixed multitude even out of the inner house of bondage—precisely, if we can;

But, if we cannot separate, and will make division of labor, of agitation, why, I think much will come of it. Let me give a hint as to the line of demarcation between the two new nations. I would say—Freedom shall take and keep: 1. The land east of the Chesapeake Bay; 2. All that is north of the Potomac River; 3. All that is west of the Mississippi river in actual Territories, with the right of New Mexico; the entire States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, with the part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi.

I think the North will not be content with less than the Territory, I am not sure that in case of actual secession, Virginia and Kentucky would not beg us to let the emigrating kites go clear down to North Carolina and Tennessee, and eat there, for I think there are too much Freedom yet in that country for the Slave States to stand by and let it pass. We have long tried to let it pass, but we failed to push with the general rule of the revered limbs.

I used to think this terrible question of Freedom or Slavery in America would be settled without bloodshed; I believe it now no longer. The South does not seem likely to give way, nor the territories to much longer before I saw the day when the territories would be free. I think we shall not consent to have Democracy turned out of the American house, and allow despotism to sit and occupy therein. If the North and the South ever do lock horns and push off, there is no doubt which goes down and which rises. The North, the Southern animal is exceedingly weak in the whole hind-quarters, four millions in weight; not strong in the neck and head—of which Bully Brooks is a fair sample; while the Northern creature is a different kind of beast, which would become stiff enough in a little time.

Yours for the Right, any how,
THEODORE PARKER.

SAMUEL J. MAY, Jr., after expressing his delight at the assembling of a Convention for the dissolution of the Union, proceeded to advocate that measure, on the ground that loyalty to the Union was treason to Liberty; because, by remaining in a confederacy with slaveholders, breeders and traders we were responsible for their crime, and partners in their disgrace. The idea of treason ought to be trampled under foot; we should act as old Adams acted in the House of Representatives when the slaveholders petitioned for the dissolution of the Union—assert our right, constitutional right, to tear down as well as erect constitutions; we ought to go to Russia and be slaves if we have no right to say what we please of this man-made Union. We ought not to leave this question to our children—such a course was cowardly and unpatriotic.

As to Mr. Parker's story of the tergiversant wife, he thought it applicable to the Union thirty years ago, but not now. A story he would tell was more applicable to the subject. A man had a wife who ruled him with a rod of iron. One day, after he had been cruelly beaten by her, he crept under the bed, and cried out and growled over his discontent. She ordered him to hold his tongue. "No," said he, "never as long as I have the spirit of a man will I be still!" Roars of laughter). The husband was the North. He concurred with the President of the Convention in believing that it was necessary to create and reorganize a healthier political opinion and party of Freedom; but that was impossible as long as we continued to uphold the Constitution which supports Slavery and gnaws out the manliness and virtue of the North, and makes us cowards.

It was asked where, then, could we draw the lines of separation. With old Francis Jackson he would say, let every man begin by drawing the line around his own person, and then he would soon see the others do the same until it embraced Massachusetts and all New-England [Applause]. New-England leading, other States would follow in her train. She set herself all the elements of a great nation; the industry, intelligence, energy, to develop our internal resources—the power and the courage to defend us against foreign foes [Applause]. But she would not stand alone. There was no fear of that. In God's name, then, let us give such an impetus to this disunion movement—this spirit for a new and better Union on the basis of freedom, justice, righteousness—as can never be mistaken, as can never be again turned back. This is no question of expediency. We ought to be perfectly indifferent to the hopes or dislikes of the Republicans, for we are the advocates of equal rights to all men everywhere, which they are not at present. At present we are struggling with a manly theme for stripping four millions of men and women of their God-given rights—members of a Union which seeks or is inclined to make this robbery universal. We have long been and are now the chief means of sustaining Slavery and giving it vitality. It is not a question of expediency, but duty before high heaven.

tune of freight and 68 passengers.

The Washington has had a succession of heavy westerly gales ever since she left Southampton. On Sunday last passed a large field of ice.

The Washington has been detained outside of Long Island, by a very heavy storm of wind and snow; and a very heavy fog. January 4, lat. 49°-60', long. 16°-30', passed big Flocks of Yarmouth, bound east. January 6, lat. 48°-50', long. 20°-30', exchanged signals with the American ship Omer Pasha, bound east.

PUBLIC SALES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The celebrated auctioneer firm of Beard & May of New-Orleans have invited the special attention of the public to the following important sales. As they are illustrative of trade and commerce in the Crescent City, we give the whole of the benefit of the specifications:

Sale of Dec. 3, 1857. Sale of Dec. 10, 1857.

RULES.

1. **HAMEL**, red, aged 4 yrs., full blooded Arabian, sold as a stallion and imported from the celebrated Co. imported by L. LEONARD, sold by his imported Arabian Bull.

2. **LEAKINGTON**, red, aged 1 year, half Brahmin, half Durham, sold as a stallion and imported from the celebrated Co. imported by L. LEONARD, sold by his imported Arabian Bull.

3. **BRETTIS**, white spotted, aged 1 year, half Brahmin, half Durham, sold as a stallion and imported from the celebrated Co. imported by L. LEONARD, sold by his imported Arabian Bull.

4. **ARROW**, bay brown, 1 year old, half Brahmin, half Durham, sold as a stallion and imported from the celebrated Co. imported by L. LEONARD, sold by his imported Arabian Bull.

5. **SELM**, red, 7 months old, three-quarters Brahmin, one-quarter Arabian, remarkable for growth and beauty.

COWS.

1. **LAURA**, red, aged 1 year, half Brahmin and half Arabian, sold as a milk cow and superior breeder.

2. **ORRA**, red, 4 years old, half Brahmin and half Arabian, sold as a good breeder, bred to the Arabian Bull.

3. **LILLY**, white, 3 years old, half Brahmin and half Durham, sold to a Durham bull.

4. **WARRIOR**, red, 3 years old, half Brahmin and half Durham and half Brahmin, extra breeder and milk cow, sold to the Arabian Bull.

5. **VESPER**, white, and red, 2 years old, half Brahmin and half Durham, bred to the Arabian Bull.

6. **LETHA**, spotted, 1 year old, half Brahmin and half Durham.

7. **SNOW DROP**, nearly white, 1 year old, half Brahmin and half Durham.

8. **INDIA**, red, 3 years old, three-quarters Brahmin and one-quarter Durham, bred to a Durham Bull.

9. **FAIRY**, red and white, 1 year old, three-quarters Brahmin and one-quarter Durham.

10. **NORMA**, red, 7 months old, three-quarters Brahmin and one-quarter Durham.

11. **HANNA**, red, 3 years old, full-blooded Arabian, red and white, bred to the Arabian Bull.

12. **FLORA**, red, 1 year old, half Brahmin, bred to the Arabian Bull.

Terms—Up to \$500, cash; over that amount six months' credit for approved city accounts, and 10 per cent. interest per annum.

WOMEN.

1. **LEANER**, aged about 35 years, a good milliner, ironer, and washer.

2. **JULIA**, a griffe, aged 19 years, plantation hand.

3. **MARTHA**, a black, aged 15 years, plantation hand.

4. **PIGEE**, a griffe, aged 21 years, plantation hand.

5. **AGNES**, aged 7 years, child of the above.

6. **HARRIET**, a black, aged 20 years, plantation hand.

7. **NANCY**, a black, aged 16 years, plantation hand.

8. **ELLEN**, a mulatto, aged about 28 years, somewhat of a cook, and is a good field hand, and her daughter.

9. **NANCY**, aged about 4 yrs, 10 years, fully guaranteed.

10. **SUSANNE**, a negress, aged 14 years, a domestic slave, washer, ironer, seamstress and general house servant; sold for no fault and fully guaranteed.

11. **JULIANA**, a mulatto, aged about 18 years, a chaffeur, and is a good field hand, and her daughter.

12. **CELIA**, black, aged about 18 years, washer, ironer, and house servant; fully guaranteed.

Terms—Cash, or approved city acceptances, to be made equal to cash. Acts of misbehavior, or non-payment, at the expense of the purchaser.

OVERLIN COLLEGE—ITS WORK, WANTS AND CLAIMS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

This College has been quickly performing a great work, yet its character and position are so often misunderstood that a few words in regard to it may not be detrimental to many readers, even of THE TRIBUNE.

This College was a pioneer in the Anti-Slavery cause, and it has promulgated the doctrine of universal liberty with telling effect. The State of Ohio and the whole North-West has felt its power.

It admits colored pupils to equal privileges with all others in the institution. For the last twenty years it has had colored students in considerable numbers. Several have graduated from different departments. Some of these are now distinguished as men of thought and culture.

It opens all its courses of study to woman as well as man. Nearly half the students are females. Nearly one-third of those have graduated from the College Department, and nearly one hundred and fifty from the Ladies' Department.

The institution offers great facilities to those students who are dependent on themselves for support. By manual labor, in term time, and teaching or other work during the Winter vacation, every vigorous, healthy, economical student may nearly support himself. Hundreds of cases of this sort might be quoted, if necessary, in proof of this statement. The whole support of a student at Oberlin need not exceed \$300 a year—more than one-half of which may be obtained creditably and honestly by the student himself.

At the close of the year ending Nov. 1854, the earnings of the students were at the rate of over \$30,000 per annum.

The institution has elevated the standard of common schools wherever its influence is felt. During the year ending August, 1856, 560 of its pupils were employed in teaching, or less in teaching, in the common schools of the State, thus giving educational power on the minds of their pupils. Oberlin College is practically a Normal School as well as a College—sending forth half a tithe of its teachers each year.

This institution has sought to exert a positive and vigorous religious influence. It has always asserted the claims of a "higher law," and has with great success labored to imbue its pupils with a regard for this "law," which is above all the enactments of human codes."

The history of the college has done much toward solving—perhaps it has solved—some of the important problems in the science of education. It has shown that with proper supervision the two sexes can be educated better together than apart; that study may be combined with remunerative effort; that thorough discipline in study need not disqualify men for the study of the important practical questions of the hour; and that the name of the "free discussion" need not imply reverence for God and his law.

Oberlin does its work on a great scale. For its 45 years prior to 1852 the average number on its catalogue was about 500. For the last five years (the average has been over 500), and the last last year, the average was 216. It is safe to say that better order or a nobler spirit ever prevailed in any school than are found in this great army of pupils.

Such are some of the features of this institution. Such is the work it has performed for the last twenty years, and is now performing, with increasing effectiveness.

A few words about the wants of the Institution.

When Oberlin began its career its principles and aims have lingered in the minds of many who now adhere to its sentiments. For this reason, and for the fact that it has been vigorously in the public gaze, it wants have outgrown its means greatly.

It has but a partial endowment for its College Professors and Teachers. It needs \$50,000 more to give them even a moderate permanent support.

Its Theological Department is entirely unendowed. The College needs \$50,000 to grow into the Department of Theology. The college needs new buildings to take place of the old ones, which were erected at a time when good ones could not well be built. It needs additional acres to meet the growing wants of its crowd of students. It needs hall and a hall for a cabinet of art and history. It needs a new library. The college needs \$50,000.

The institution needs a great addition to its library. New and valuable books would be a gift most highly prized by the 1,300 young people who are pupils at Oberlin. Will not some generous friend of popular education present the College with a large and well selected library?

There are some of the most pressing wants of the Institution.

ITS CLAIMS.

The above statements of the work and wants of Oberlin College will, of course, suggest to the minds of the readers of THE TRIBUNE, the claims added for the consideration of thoughtful men.

The College is out of debt. Whatever is given to it will not be expended upon the payment of old claims.

The College has land enough for its needs, new buildings, the nucleus of a library, and some other apparatus. All there make a good beginning. What is needed is a fund for carrying on the work and making it as perfect as may be.

All the preliminary work of founding the College is done; the machinery is in full play. All that gives will directly increase the quantity and quality of its work.

The number of pupils the last year was 1,300 and more. It is likely to continue great for many years to come. Nowhere are increased facilities for education to be made to tell with effect on a greater number of pupils.